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关于Smarandache Ceil 函数的均值问题

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摘 要:对任意正整数 $n,k \ge 2$ 为给定整数, Smarandache Ceil 函数 $S_k(n)$ 定义为最小的正整数 x, 使得 $n|x^k$, 即 $S_k(n) = \min \left\{ x \in N : n | x^k \right\}$. 利用 Smarandache Ceil 函数的定义及解析方法, 研究了 Smarandache Ceil 函数与素因子积函数 U(n) 的均值分布问题, 并给出了 $\left(S_k(n) + U(n) \right)^3$ 的一个有趣的渐近公式.

关键词: Smarandache Ceil 函数;均值分布;解析方法;渐近公式

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On the Mean Value Problem of the Smarandache Ceil Function

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Abstract: For any positive integer n and the given positive integer k ($k \ge 2$), Smarandache Ceil function $S_k(n)$ is defined as the smallest positive integer x which makes $n \mid x^k$, that is $S_k(n) = \min \left\{ x \in N : n \mid x^k \right\}$. The definition and the analytic method of the Smarandache Ceil function was utilized to study the mean value distribution problem of Smarandache Ceil function and product of prime divisor function U(n), and give an interesting asymptotic formula of $\left(S_k(n) + U(n)\right)^3$.

Key words: Smarandache Ceil function; the mean value distribution; analytic method; asymptotic formula

1 引言及结论

著名数论专家 Smarandache 教授在文献[1]中引入了 Smarandache Ceil 函数与素因子函数 U(n),即 $\forall k \in N_{\star}, k \geq 2$,Smarandache Ceil 函数 $S_{\iota}(n)$ 定义为最小的正整数 x,使得 $n \mid x^{k}$,即

$$S_k(n) = \min \left\{ x \in N : n \mid x^k \right\},\,$$

素因子积函数U(n)则被定义为

$$U(1) = 1, U(n) = \prod_{p|n} p$$
.

目前已有许多学者对此进行了研究,并获得了一些结果[2-14]。 本文主要利用解析方法,研究均值

$$\sum_{n \in \mathcal{I}} (S_k(n) + U(n))^3$$

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的分布问题,并给出一个有趣的渐近公式,即下述定理。

定理 设 $k \ge 2$ 是一个整数,那么 $\forall x \in R, x \ge 1$,有渐近公式

$$\begin{split} \sum_{n \leq x} \left(S_k(n) + U(n) \right)^3 &= \frac{3\zeta(4)\zeta(4k-3)x^4}{2\pi^2} \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1+p^{7-4k}}{p^3 + p^4} \right) + \\ &= \frac{9\zeta(4)\zeta(4k-2)x^4}{2\pi^2} \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1+p^{3-4k} + p^{6-4k} - p^{2-4k}}{p^3 + p^4} \right) + \\ &= \frac{9\zeta(4)\zeta(4k-1)x^4}{2\pi^2} \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1+p^{5-4k} - p^{1-4k} + p^{3-4k}}{p^3 + p^4} \right) + \frac{3\zeta(4)x^4}{2\pi^2} \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^3 + p^4} \right) + O\left(x^{\frac{7}{2} + \varepsilon}\right), \end{split}$$

其中: $\zeta(s)$ 是 Riemann Zeta-函数, ε 是任意给定的正实数.

2 引理及定理的证明

引理 1^[15] 令 f 是一个积性数论函数, 使得 $\sum f(n)$ 绝对收敛。那么, 这个级数的和能表示为在所有素数上展开的一个绝对收敛的无穷乘积

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n) = \prod_{p} \left\{ 1 + f(p) + f(p^2) + \cdots \right\},\,$$

如果 f 是完全积性的,则乘积可简化为

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n) = \prod_{p} \frac{1}{1 - f(p)},$$

上面的乘积称为级数的欧拉乘积.

引理2^[15] (Perron 公式)令

$$F(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f(n)}{n^{s}}$$

对 $\sigma > \sigma_a$ 是绝对收敛的. 又令 c > 0, x > 0 是任意的,那么,当 $\sigma > \sigma_a - c$ 时,我们有

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{c-\infty i}^{c+\infty i} F(s+z) \frac{x^z}{z} dz = \sum_{s=s}^* \frac{f(n)}{n^s},$$

其中 $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}$ 意指和里最后的项当 $_{i}$ 是整数时,必须乘以 $\frac{1}{2}$.

定理的证明

$$\sum_{n \leq x} \left(S_k(n) + U(n) \right)^3 = \sum_{n \leq x} S_k^3(n) + 3 \sum_{n \leq x} S_k^2(n) U(n) + 3 \sum_{n \leq x} S_k(n) U^2(n) + \sum_{n \leq x} U^3(n) . \tag{1}$$

设

$$f_1(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{S_k^3(n)}{n^s}, \ f_2(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{U^3(n)}{n^s}, \ f_3(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{S_k^2(n)U(n)}{n^s}, \ f_4(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{S_k(n)U^2(n)}{n^s}.$$

易知 $S_k^3(n)$, $U^3(n)$, $S_k^2(n)U(n)$ 及 $S_k(n)U^2(n)$ 均为可乘函数,于是由引理1(Euler乘积公式)有

$$f_{1}(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{S_{k}^{3}(n)}{n^{s}} = \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{S_{k}^{3}(p)}{p^{s}} + \frac{S_{k}^{3}(p^{2})}{p^{2s}} + \dots + \frac{S_{k}^{3}(p^{k})}{p^{ks}} + \frac{S_{k}^{3}(p^{k+1})}{p^{(k+1)s}} + \frac{S_{k}^{3}(p^{k+2})}{p^{(k+2)s}} + \dots \right) = \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{s}} + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{2s}} + \dots + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{ks}} + \frac{p^{6}}{p^{(k+1)s}} + \frac{p^{6}}{p^{(k+2)s}} + \dots \right) = \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{s}} + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{2s}} + \dots + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{ks}} + \frac{p^{6}}{p^{(k+1)s}} + \frac{p^{6}}{p^{(k+2)s}} + \dots \right) = \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{s}} + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{2s}} + \dots + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{ks}} + \frac{p^{6}}{p^{(k+1)s}} + \frac{p^{6}}{p^{(k+2)s}} + \dots \right) = \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{s}} + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{2s}} + \dots + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{ks}} + \frac{p^{6}}{p^{(k+1)s}} + \frac{p^{6}}{p^{(k+2)s}} + \dots \right) = \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{s}} + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{2s}} + \dots + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{ks}} + \frac{p^{6}}{p^{(k+1)s}} + \frac{p^{6}}{p^{(k+2)s}} + \dots \right) = \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{s}} + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{2s}} + \dots + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{s}} + \frac{p^{6}}{p^{(k+1)s}} + \frac{p^{6}}{p^{(k+2)s}} + \dots \right) = \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{s}} + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{2s}} + \dots + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{s}} + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{s}} + \dots + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{s}} + \dots$$

$$\zeta(ks-3) \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{s}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{(k-1)s}} \right) / \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{s}} \right) \right) = \zeta(s)\zeta(ks-3) \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{s}} - \frac{1}{p^{s}} - \frac{1}{p^{ks-3}} \right) = \frac{\zeta(s)\zeta(ks-3)\zeta(s-3)}{\zeta(2s-6)} \prod_{p} \left(1 - \left(1 + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{(k-1)s}} \right) / \left(p^{s} + p^{3} \right) \right), \tag{2}$$

$$f_{2}(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{U^{3}(n)}{n^{s}} = \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{U^{3}(p)}{p^{s}} + \frac{U^{3}(p^{2})}{p^{2s}} + \frac{U^{3}(p^{3})}{p^{3s}} + \dots + \frac{U^{3}(p^{k})}{p^{ks}} \right) = \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{s}} + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{2s}} + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{3s}} + \dots + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{ks}} \right) = \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{1}{p^{s-3}} - \frac{1}{p^{s}} \right) / \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{s}} \right) = \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{1}{p^{s-3}} - \frac{1}{p^{s}} \right) / \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{s}} \right) = \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{1}{p^{s-3}} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{s} + p^{3}} \right) = \frac{\zeta(s)\zeta(s-3)}{\zeta(2s-6)} \prod_{p} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{s} + p^{3}} \right),$$

$$f_{3}(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{S_{k}^{2}(n)U(n)}{n^{s}} = \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{S_{k}^{2}(p)U(p)}{p^{s}} + \frac{S_{k}^{2}(p^{2})U(p^{2})}{p^{2s}} + \dots + \frac{S_{k}^{2}(p^{k})U(p^{k})}{p^{ks}} + \frac{S_{k}^{2}(p^{k+1})U(p^{k+1})}{p^{(k+1)s}} + \dots \right) = \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{s}} + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{2s}} + \dots + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{ks}} + \frac{p^{5}}{p^{(k+1)s}} + \dots \right) = \zeta(ks - 2) \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{s}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{ks}} - \frac{1}{p^{(k-1)s+1}} + \frac{1}{p^{ks+1}} \right) / \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{s}} \right) \right) = \zeta(s)\zeta(ks - 2) \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{s}} - \frac{1}{p^{s}} - \frac{p^{3}}{p^{(k+1)s}} - \frac{p^{3}}{p^{ks+1}} + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{(k+1)s+1}} \right) = \frac{\zeta(s)\zeta(ks - 2)\zeta(s - 3)}{\zeta(2s - 6)} \prod_{p} \left(1 - \left(1 + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{ks}} + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{(k-1)s+1}} - \frac{p^{3}}{p^{ks+1}} \right) / \left(p^{s} + p^{3} \right) \right),$$

$$f_{4}(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{S_{k}(n)U^{2}(n)}{n^{s}} = \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{S_{k}(p)U^{2}(p)}{p^{s}} + \frac{S_{k}(p^{2})U^{2}(p^{2})}{p^{2s}} + \dots + \frac{S_{k}(p^{k})U^{2}(p^{k})}{p^{ks}} + \frac{S_{k}(p^{k+1})U^{2}(p^{k+1})}{p^{(k+1)s}} + \dots \right) = \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{s}} + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{2s}} + \dots + \frac{p^{3}}{p^{ks}} + \frac{p^{4}}{p^{(k+1)s}} + \dots \right) = \prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{p^{ks}}}{1 - \frac{1}{p^{s}}} \times \frac{1}{p^{s-3}} \times \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{p^{ks-1}}} \right) =$$

$$\zeta(s)\zeta(ks-1)\prod_{p} \left(1 + \frac{1}{p^{s-3}} - \frac{1}{p^{s}} - \frac{1}{p^{ks-1}} + \frac{1}{p^{(k+1)s-1}} - \frac{1}{p^{(k+1)s-3}} \right) =$$

$$\frac{\zeta(s)\zeta(ks-1)\zeta(s-3)}{\zeta(2s-6)}\prod_{p} \left(1 - \left(1 + \frac{1}{p^{(k-1)s-1}} - \frac{1}{p^{ks-1}} + \frac{1}{p^{ks-3}} \right) / (p^{s} + p^{3}) \right),$$

其中 $\zeta(s)$ 是 Riemann zeta-函数.

由引理2知在Perron公式中,取 $s_0 = 0, b = 9/2, T = x$,则有

$$\sum_{n \leq x} S_k^3(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\frac{9}{2} - ii}^{\frac{9}{2} + ii} \frac{\zeta(s)\zeta(ks - 3)\zeta(s - 3)}{\zeta(2s - 6)} \prod_p \left(1 - \left(1 + \frac{p^3}{p^{(k-1)s}} \right) / \left(p^s + p^3 \right) \right) \frac{x^s}{s} ds + O\left(x^{\frac{7}{2} + \varepsilon} \right), \tag{6}$$

其中 ε 是任意给定的正实数.

我们知道函数

$$\frac{\zeta(s)\zeta(ks-3)\zeta(s-3)}{\zeta(2s-6)}\prod_{p}\left(1-\left(1+\frac{p^3}{p^{(k-1)s}}\right)/\left(p^s+p^3\right)\right),$$

在 s=4 处有一个一阶极点,其留数为

$$\frac{3\zeta(4)\zeta(4k-3)x^4}{2\pi^2}\prod_{p}\left(1-\frac{1+p^{7-4k}}{p^3+p^4}\right),$$

于是由式(1),(6)以及Riemann zeta-函数的性质可得渐近公式

$$\sum_{n \leq x} S_k^3(n) = \frac{3\zeta(4)\zeta(4k-3)x^4}{2\pi^2} \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1 + p^{7-4k}}{p^3 + p^4}\right) + O\left(x^{\frac{7}{2} + \varepsilon}\right). \tag{7}$$

同理可得

$$\sum_{n \leq x} S_k^2(n) U(n) = \frac{3\zeta(4)\zeta(4k-2)x^4}{2\pi^2} \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1 + p^{3-4k} + p^{6-4k} - p^{2-4k}}{p^3 + p^4} \right) + O\left(x^{\frac{7}{2} + \varepsilon}\right). \tag{8}$$

$$\sum_{n \le x} S_k(n) U^2(n) = \frac{3\zeta(4)\zeta(4k-1)x^4}{2\pi^2} \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1 + p^{5-4k} - p^{1-4k} + p^{3-4k}}{p^3 + p^4} \right) + O\left(x^{\frac{7}{2} + \varepsilon}\right). \tag{9}$$

$$\sum_{n \le x} U^3(n) = \frac{3\zeta(4)x^4}{2\pi^2} \prod_{p} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^3 + p^4} \right) + O\left(x^{\frac{7}{2} + \varepsilon}\right). \tag{10}$$

结合式(1),式(7)~(10)可得渐近公式

$$\begin{split} \sum_{n \leq x} \left(S_k(n) + U(n) \right)^3 &= \frac{3\zeta(4)\zeta(4k-3)x^4}{2\pi^2} \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1 + p^{7-4k}}{p^3 + p^4} \right) + \\ &= \frac{9\zeta(4)\zeta(4k-2)x^4}{2\pi^2} \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1 + p^{3-4k} + p^{6-4k} - p^{2-4k}}{p^3 + p^4} \right) + \\ &= \frac{9\zeta(4)\zeta(4k-1)x^4}{2\pi^2} \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1 + p^{5-4k} - p^{1-4k} + p^{3-4k}}{p^3 + p^4} \right) + \\ &= \frac{3\zeta(4)x^4}{2\pi^2} \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^3 + p^4} \right) + O\left(x^{\frac{7}{2} + \varepsilon}\right). \end{split}$$

因此,定理得证。

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